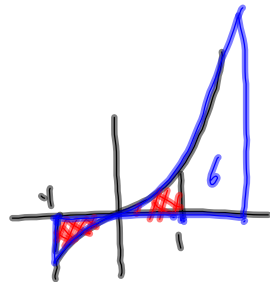


30.

$$\int_1^4 -x^{-2} dx$$

$$6. \int_{-1}^1 h(r) dr = 0 \quad \int_{-1}^3 h(r) dr = 6$$


$$a) \int_1^3 h(r) dr = \int_{-1}^3 h(r) dr - \int_{-1}^1 h(r) dr = 6 - 0 = 6$$

$$b) - \int_3^1 h(u) du \quad \int_{-1}^1 + \int_1^3 = \int_{-1}^3$$

$$\downarrow = \int_1^3 h(u) du = 6 \quad \int_a^b + \int_b^c = \int_a^c$$

$$\int_b^c = \int_a^c - \int_a^b$$

Nov 13-11:27 AM

5.3b Definite Integrals and Antiderivatives

Rules for Definite Integrals

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

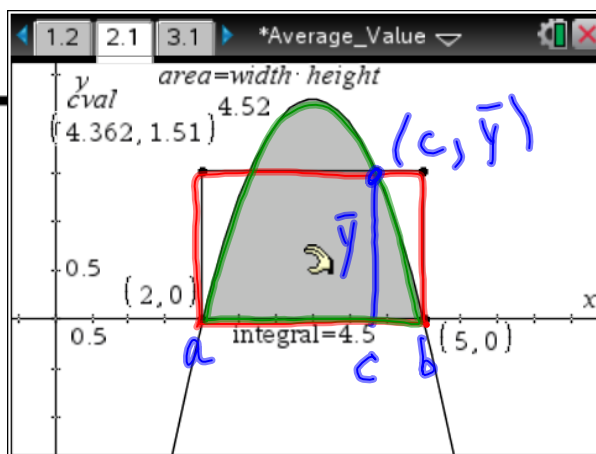
$$a < b < c$$

Nov 13-4:58 PM

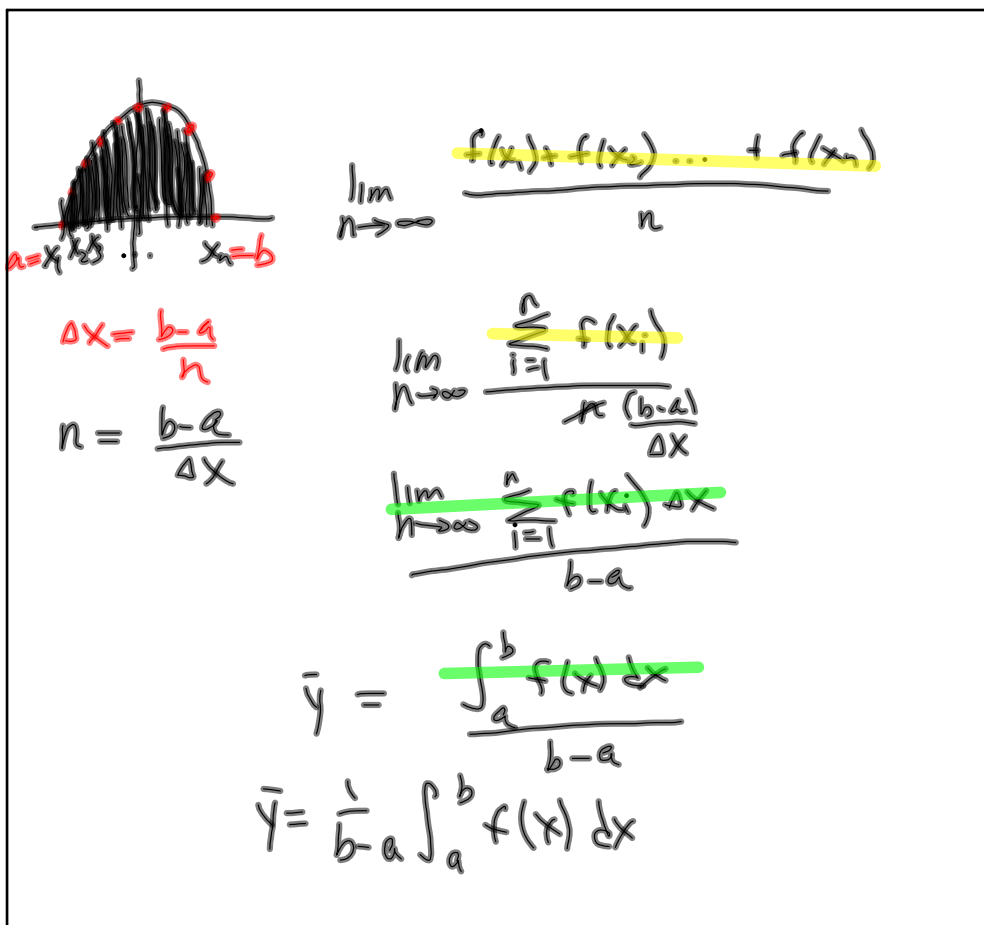
Average (Mean) Value

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\bar{y} (b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Nov 13-5:05 PM



Nov 13-11:57 AM

Find the average value of $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ on $[0, 3]$. Does f actually take on this value at some point on the given interval? if yes, where?

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{3-0} \int_0^3 4 - x^2 dx$$

$$y = 4 - x^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \left(4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

↑
c

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{3} \left((4 \cdot 3 - \frac{3^3}{3}) - (0 - 0) \right)$$

$$\bar{y} = f(c)$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{3} (12 - 9) = 1$$

Nov 13-5:12 PM

Mean Value Theorem for Definite Integrals

p 288

MVT : if f is continuous

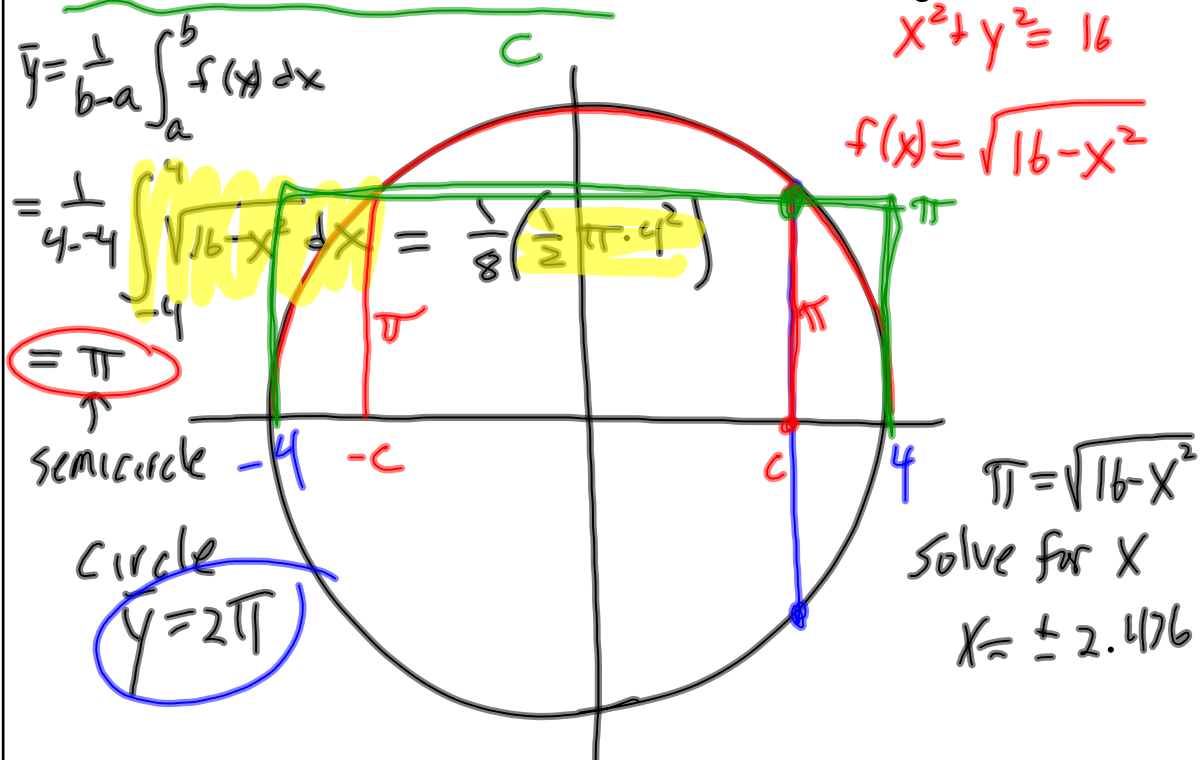
then there is a "c"

between a & b so that

$$\bar{y} = f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Nov 13-5:29 PM

How long is the average ^{vertical} chord of a circle of radius 4? Find the value that satisfies the Mean Value Theorem for Definite Integrals.



Nov 13-5:31 PM